sarul.



THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

London office of THE FCN. Hotel Victoria Northura Berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISSAN, sole repre-sentative in London. Every man who is in favor of abolishing the internal recenue and supporting the Government

by revenue derived from customs duties upon inports, is in harmony with the doctrine of Thomas Jeffenson. Every man who proposes to keep up the internal

recense system is a free trader and opposed to the doctrine of JEFFERSON.

Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war tex is out of the way, the Democracy will have no difficulty in deciding what shall be done about the

Prohibition Smashed.

The defeat of the prohibition cause in Pannsylvania on Tuesday is much more conclusive than anybody expected. The old ship has gone to the bottom for certain.

The first consequence is that there will be no Prohibition party and no Prohibition national ticket in the Presidential election of 1892. We mean no party and no ticket that will be of any consequence. The Republicans and Democrats can alike lay their plans and set up their issues without paying special attention to the liquor question.

It is a useful thing to get the field clear before the great battle begins.

Stand from Under!

There will be some very interesting facts on the Democratic side in the great fight for the Legislature next fall. For instance: The Republican Legislature of 1889 increased the annual tax rate from 2.62 to 3,52, an increase

of nearly one-third. The Republican Legislature of 1889 appropriated \$12,508,000. Governor Hill. by his vetoes, has saved the State \$1,808,000, or one-

seventh of the total amount. These will be arguments which will go straight to the pockets and the minds and

An Exhibition of Character.

hearts of the voters.

The remarks of the New York Times on Governor Hill's last great service to the taxpayers of the State are characteristic of a newspaper which fears to face the truth and hates facts as an Anarchist hates soap and water:

"It is easy to see what opportunity the Governor had for making discriminations in disposing of such a mass of bills as was left in his hands. Most of these were of such a local or arectal character that only those inte-ested in them could judge of their merits or cared muc for their fate. It was easy for the Governor to select for approval those in which his friends were interested and for rejection those in which his enemies were in-terested, or to discriminate in any manner that would suit his purpose. How far he has used this opportunity It is not easy to ascertain, but as a sample it may b mentioned that among those to which he was unable to School bills, while he did approve of the one which Groupe S. Ween, a Democratic politician, was interested in. This may be taken as an indication of his principle of selection."

The Times has mentioned the fact that Governor HILL saves the taxpayers of New York nearly \$2,000,000 this year, but it has mentioned that fact only to sneer at the Governor for attempting to manufacture political capital.

It now expresses the opinion that in discriminating between bills to approve and the bills to reject the Governor was influenced solely by the desire to help his friends and punish his enemies. The Times admits that it has no grounds for this accusation, but it makes the charge all the same.

Similarly corrupt and ignoble motives were freely attributed by this same newspaper to Mr. CLEVELAND, when he was signing and vetoing bills at Albany.

Such exhibitions of petty spite and mallclous unfairness have cost the Times a good part of its former circulation and nearly all of its political influence. Manly persons of all political parties now regard it as the most dishonest newspaper published in New York. Democratic principle. But the free traders, Like the man in the story of the Iron Shroud, it is shut in and will at last be crushed by the constantly contracting walls of its own malignant disposition.

An Historical Example.

Those hot-headed and injudicious individuals who are desirous that the Democracy should cease to struggle with the Republicans. and should make war on what they call the money power, have but recently emerged from their hiding places of cover and of refuge which they took to after the defeat of last November. Allowance must, therefore, be made for their excitement. But they might profit, perhaps, by some little study of one episode in the recent history of the great popular party which they would seek to turn from its unchanging principles to the advocacy of the tariff theory, which so delights them, and which has become their one idea.

It is not so many years ago that a number of intelligent and thoughtful Democrats, most of them residing in the Western Southern, and Southwestern States, came to the conclusion that a great financial danger threatened the land, through contraction in the amount of its circulating paper currency which would follow the resumption of specie payments by the Treasury. Impressed with this idea, they demanded of their representatives in Congress, and exacted of their delegates in State conventions, a vigorous opposition to measures proposed by other Democrats in other parts of the country. They insisted on fighting what they called the Plutocracy. They denounced and arraigned the money kings of the Eastern States. They set their faces against banks and banking institutions They claimed that a large increase in the amount of paper currency, and a postponement of the date of resumption, were absolutely indispensable to the prosperity of the Western farmers and Southern planters, the great body of the Consumers, as they called them. They got many persons to believe as they did, to share their fears, and to credit their prognostications. In some doubtful and important States they showed themselves clearly to be in a majority; and they alleged with confidence that they had discovered a new issue upon which the Democracy was sure to win. Indeed, they would listen to no other; and victories in several State contests attested the hold which the new idea had taken.

But wiser and more comprehensive Demperats took little stock in this agitation. They understood that any issue which sought to antagonize the conservative forces. of the country, to threaten its industries, to damage its credit, to shake confidence in its legislation, to set one interest against another, and one section of the country against another, could never be permanently successful. They knew that a great political party could not go into battle with its two wings in conflict on the one point of policy which it advanced and advocated as vital. They understood that victories were not to be gained by exploiting theories of political economy which did not appeal to the great body of the people. They knew, too, that the agitation was purely ephemeral; for

when the task of resumption had been successfully accomplished, it would be entirely eliminated from the field of controversy; and thus the Democracy would gain neither fame nor votes by abandoning its timehonored principles for the advocacy of a theory of finance which could never permanently divide the voters of the land.

THURMAN in the Senate and RANDALL in the Housewere then the lenders of the Democracy. They both voted, the former on April 2, 1874, and the latter on April 14, against the measure known as the Inflation bill. Its ultimate defeat in Congress tended only to exasperate its advocates: but in the contest of 1875, which was preliminary to the Presidential fight of 1876, the wisdom of these more conservative and judicious Democrats was proved. Then the great cities of the West piled up large materities against the candidates advocated by the financial theorists, and demonstrated most clearly the determination of the great centres of industry and capital to oppose and overthrow the plans of the crusaders and extremists.

upon it. The platform dealt with pressing

questions, not with Isolated theories, and the

Democratic party addressed itself in the con-

test to no question of currency expansion or

schedule alteration. It asserted anew its

political creed, and promised to replace the

injustice, corruption and prodigality of Re-

publican rule in Washington with a safe, eco-

nomical and constitutional administration of

Government. The wisdom of the Conven-

tion was fully justified in the memorable

victory which followed. In 1879 the condi-

tion which had confronted the country was

removed by the orderly and successful re-

sumption of specie payments. No more was

heard, in Democratic ranks, of assaults on

the Plutocracy, of attacks on the money

kings, or of the banding together of the

Democrats of one section of the country

against their fellow citizens of another sec-

tion. Neither was there a whisper, then or

since, that it would have been better to aban-

don the essential principles of the party,

and to take up instead new-fangled notions

of fleeting interest and no permanent value.

The political situation a year ago was in

some respects similar to that of 1875. A few

individuals, fearfully affrighted with a thing

most terrible to them, a surplus in the Treas-

ury, began demanding that the whole sys-

tem of custom duties should be broken down

and their theory of free trade set up in its

place. They secured, as their inflation pred-

ecessors had done before them, a majority

of the Democratic votes in the House of

had found the issue which would float the

party safely into the harbor of success.

They wanted all other issues, princi-

owned. They wanted to light the trusts,

to fight the Plutocrats, to fight the money

kings. They wanted to reorganize a party,

and make it up of college professors and

other voters to the Republicans. Unfortu-

nately for the cause of good government,

their views prevailed in the selection of a

Presidential candidate and in the choice of a

platform. One wing of the party, and that

the least important, least enlightened and

least resourceful wing, took supreme com-

mand, and the result of their generalship

need not be recalled here. The Democratic

party was beaten in the Presidential con-

test, it was beaten in the fight for Congress-

In the light of this remarkable experience,

and hopeful of the future, are endeavoring

to remove the causes of defeat by getting

both wings of the party together in substan-

tial agreement upon the vital points of

who have learned nothing from defeat, seem

still intent on their work of disorganization.

Should the Democracy yield to the impor-

tunities of these theorists, and aban-

don the principles for which it

has steadily fought since the founda-

tion of the Government, it will only make a

short cut to another overthrow. In the

natural evolution of things, independent of

any customs reduction, the surplus will be

materially decreased by the growing ex-

of it is certain to be abolished by the sweep-

ing away of the internal revenue tax, to the

accomplishment of which the Democratic

party is committed by the platform of 1884.

That done, there would be no surplus left to

confront the free traders and their issue

would be of no more importance to the

voters than was the issue of no resumption

in the Presidential canvass of 1880, one year

There are two courses, both honorable and

both profitable, open to the free traders.

They can come in out of the wet and join the

great multitude of Democrats, who battle

for principles which do not change every

year; or they can, like their inflation fore-

runners of twelve years ago, start a party

of their own. Such a party wouldn't amount

to very much, but every man in it could con-

sistently feel that the views he entertained

were shared by his handful of colleagues.

Like the inflation party, such a party would

get weaker every year, but its weakness

would be the strength of the Democracy,

There is plenty of time for a determination

as to their future course, but it is quite evi-

dent, from the present sequence of events,

that if the free traders do not get together

they will have to get out; and it looks a good

deal now as if the latter destiny might over-

The Melancholy Federal Club.

The Federal Club of this city, "the evi-

dent object of which," us the New York

Times tells us, is "to denounce men of the

DAVID B. HILL stamp," held a reception on

Monday evening and adopted a number of

"sharp resolutions." The purpose of the

gathering was to welcome back from Albany

Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby, but, inci-

dentally, what is called reform in politics

It must indeed have been a cheerful gath

ering. Early in the evening a sort of infor-

mal reception was held, and Mr. CROSBY re-

ceived the personal congratulations of Mr.

WARNER MILLER, who when last a candi-

date for public office was beaten by 19,171

votes; RICHARD J. LEWIS, who when

last a candidate was beaten by 1,133

votes: George W. Lyon, who when last a

candidate was beaten by 5,853 votes;

JAMES TALCOTT, who when fast a candidate

was beaten by 9,803 votes; Charles N.

TAINTOR, who when last a candidate was

beaten by 1.914 votes; W. H. Bellany, who

when last a candidate was beaten by 2,533

votes; D. M. HILDRETH who when last a

candidate was beaten by 13,273 votes, and

EDWARD MITCHELL, who when last a can-

Letters of encouragement and approval

didate was beaten by 71,163 votes.

had a cordial and approving send-off.

take them.

after resumption had been completed.

penses of the Government, and what is left

men, and it lost several important States.

and plans rejected and dis-

suffrages determine who shall be intrusted In the St. Louis Convention of 1876, harwith official responsibility. nonious counsels prevailed. Both branches If leading Democrats, holding with honor of the party, and all Democrats, were heartily and credit high places in the State, encounwelcomed. The most popular and consplcuter no worse rebuke than it is in the power ous of the Democrats of the East, SAMUEL of the defeated candidates of the Federal J. TILDEN, himself a Plutocrat, was chosen Club to administer, they need not be fearful to head the ticket, and a Democrat, equally representative of the Western Democracy, of the future. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, was his colleague

Just So!

votes, and from Commissioner THEODORE

Young Mr. CROSSY, who has been defeated

must have felt somewhat lonesome in the

company of these lugubrious ex-candidates.

He shook hands with them, we are told,

quite warmly, however, and exchanged all

When the melancholy procession of de-

feated Republicans had ceased, the mem-

bers and guests assembled in the parlors of

the main floor, where they listened to a few

words of "welcome and congratulation"

addressed to them collectively. Then a com-

mittee presented its "sharp resolutions,"

which were unanimously agreed to by all the

defeated candidates. As the Times tells us,

the purpose of these resolutions was to "de-

nounce men of the DAVID B. HILL stamp,

who have the audaelty and presumption to

be ejected to the offices to which they as-

pire, and to enjoy the confidence and well

islies of the great body of voters whose

the compliments of the occasion.

ROOSEVELT, who when last a candidate was

beaten by 30,118 votes.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, comes to the nut and kernel of he situation in reference to the selection of the next Democratic candidate for President: "The candidate that New York insists on will receive he nomination, and for the very simple reason that the electoral vote of New York is necessary to Democratic

#1959th "Even before 1:02 the amiable wrongheads who are now amusing themselves in predictions of a combine between the West and the South against New York will have simmered down. The fact that New York is indispensable to Democratic success will be too much for hem. No amount of fancy figuring, no swelling words or fourishes and swagger of rhetoric, or abuse of the Democrats of the East, can change or obscure that fact. New York's big bunch of electoral votes is an unanswer-

able argument." The man who gets the New York delegation to the next Democratic Convention will be the Democratic candidate, unless meanwhile the Democratic party is seized with softening of the brain.

We have a noble band of citizens who are ecustomed to see only two opposing forces in politics, one being the cause which is supported by themselves, and the other a fraud of some sort or other. If their side loses, the loss is attributed to the use of money by the other fellows, or to any other form of chicanery applicable to politics.

Even Pennsylvania's anti-prohibition ma-Representatives. They insisted that they lority of a couple of hundred thousand could not induce the Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee to suppress his instinctive belief that it was got by "the use of every method known to corrupt politics." There have been several occasions lately for the expression of very powerful public sentiments at elections. The most noticeable grangers; and they were willing to leave all was the Presidential election of 1888. Yet every time, as certain as the polls close, we

hear that money carried the day, It is a Mugwump notion, and it is gen-

ecupied by our esteemed contemporary, the Some of the Baseshi organs in the East, and South are desiring a return to the Democratic platform o 1884. People who were in Chicago that year and renember how latterly Mr. Hannatt, opposed the adop

Another point of view seems to have been

tion of that platform in committee, will find it hard to understand the present attitude of his friends." intelligent Democrats, mindful of the past This is not the truth about Mr. RANDALL'S attitude in Chicago; but if our would-be tarlif-sneasher friend thinks that the 1884 document was so objectionable to the protection Democrats, why should it not take its place on that platform again as it stood in 1884? It will find the Democracy all together there when it does.

> Poor old JUBAY EARLY wants to be struck by lighthing if he ever disowns the lost cause, and it never occurs to him that the reason he was not struck long age is because even a stroke of righthing couldn't teach him anything.—Palluteiphia Inquirer.

> This is a specimen of what we cannot regard s anything but a brutal and discreditable style of journalism. Gen. EARLy has an American's right to his opinions and a right to express them; and the fact that he is one of a severely defeated minority entitles him to peculiar consideration and respect. Apparntly anybody may fling political insults at any Confederate with impunity; but gentlemen will hesitate at such practice in the presence of age, ill fortune, and courage,

The news comes from Tahit! that Mr DOTY, the American Consul there, has led "the beautiful Princess Polona "to the altar. Mr. Dory might go further and fare worse, judging from the success of the Pitcairn experiment. The famous mutineers took Tabitian for wives. The more respectable among the men lived happily with their dusks better halves, and their descendants would be an honor to any community. Still the practice of white men taking wives among the less civilized peoples with whom they may happen to live does not seem to be growing in favor. It has not been observed that any of the white men is Africa have within the past year taken the advice of Dr. Wolf to marry the ladies of the Dark Continent. In fact, a number of them have come home, estensibly to see their folks, but it has been noticeable that upon their return to Africa they have been accompanied by interesting and courageous brides of their own color, who will share their fortunes in that crude and rather uncomfortable country.

Prince ALBERT of Monaco has been using a part of the revenue he derives from the gambling palace of his little principality to amuse himself in a scientific way. He has just been telling the Paris Academy of Sciences about those 1,675 bottles he has committed to the vasty deep during his yachting cruises in the northern Atlantic in the past three years. The greater part of them are still supposed to be bobbing scronely on the waves, but 146 bottles rave been picked up on the shores of Europe and Africa from Norway to Morocco, and one estray has been lished out of the middle of the Mediterranean. The Prince thinks his bottles have demoli-hed some theories about the Atlantic currents, and that, for instance, the Rennel current, supposed to be a little branch of the tiulf Stream that strikes the coast of France, dues not exist.

Those of our citizens who have trouble in finding out how to spend their hours or days or weeks of leisure at this season of the year would do well to consult the advertising columns of THE SUN. Look at the steamboat ex cursions every day of the week to inviting localities on the sea beach or up the Hudson and Last Hivers; look at the railroad trips to the mountainous regions hereabout or in contig none States; look at the list of summer botels with all kinds of enticements. The man or woman, old or young, who cannot find out from THE BUN'S advertising columns how and where to spend a leisure day or month must be hard to please.

Last week we had despatches from Johns town about the misbehavior of a few Italian laborers there. It must also have been observed by those who have examined the lists of contributions for the relief of Johnstown were read from John F. PLUMMER, who | that our Italian fellow citizens have been |

when last a candidate was beaten by 21,417 | among the liberal givers. In yesterday's Sun. for example, there was this entry, which came after other entries previously made: "Italians In New York city, \$1,178,50."

It may please some to remember that in only once, and that several years ago, the falling, overwhelmed, and mortifled minority who voted for prohibition in Pennsylvania was the Republican Napoleon, the Hon, Mar-THEW STANLEY QUAY.

At last QUAY is in the soup!

Of Mr. RIDER HAGGARD'S great novel of "Cleopatra" there is still one part to be published. To prevent misunilerstanding, we desire to say that the announcement in last Sunday's Bun gave the wrong date. It will appear on Sunday, June 30, and not on Sunday, June 23.

There is no doubt that it is a very great novel, and our friends can afford to wait a few days to get the conclusion of it,

A Warning to the Wreckers.

From the Atlanta constitution What has happened since 1884 to show that the Democratic platform of that year was unwise? It won the party a victory, and a departure from it resulted in defeat. We should think that an object lesson such as this would convince the most prejudiced person that the Democratic party is bigger than the men who

are trying to run it aground. The St. Louis Republic says that Governor Hill s an ignorant, narrow, unserupulous pothouse politician, who is not honest enough to be reputable. Such talk as this is extremely silly, if not demoralizing. Governor Hill is one of the most important factors in the Democrati party. He is popular enough to carry New York amid Democratic defeat, and such talk as that of the editor of the St. Louis Republic is wild.

Philotogical Information for the Curions From the Evening Sun.

Will you kindly explain in The Evening Sun hat chaunone, oprepacy means! And very much blige A Comous Exame. Synacuse, N. Y., June 17. The word chaunoneptoprepacy is a sort of portmanteau word, such as the Red Queen explained to Alica during her adventures behind the looking glass. It has

two sides, which told up logether into a symmetrical expression of solid truth. For instance, Alice listened to the recitation of the stirring lyric entitled "Jabberwocky," and among other strange words she noticed that after the Jabberwock had been slain the beamish boy was said to come "galumphing" back. This word was explained to be a port manteau word, made up of "galloging" and "triumph ng." so as to express both ideas with no waste of termi

The Greek word chaunes means, as applied to minds, flaccid, spongy, empty, flabby, and as applied to men, frivolous, vain, concelled. The word nepuprepes (also Greek) means beseeming children, childish. So that the portmanteau word chaunonepioprepacy clearly means he mental quality of a children flabor, conceited, frivolons person, such as is now writing editorials for the Evening Past while the capable though siethokuthubrizic Mr. "Larry Godkin is visiting the graves of his illustrious ancestry at Cloughbawn,

Not Grover, But Grosvenor. From the Logion Berald.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There are some purer documents among the charges made against applicants for office, but the oddest one is on file at the tost Office Department against Seth G. Hencock, who was recently appointed Postmaster at Ilion, N.Y. The charge was that Mr. Heacock was a Democrat and not Republican, and the only proof offered was that he and named his son Grover. This, however, the man who made the charge said, was conclusive evidence that he could not be a Republican. The appointment was actually delayed for some time until the matter ould be investigated. Then it was found that the boy's name was Grosvenor, which was also Mr. Heacock's mildle name and that of his mother's father. In common speech this would sound almost like Grover, and thence came the charge that Mr. Heavock was such an husiastic admirer of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Heacock got the office.

In the battle of the boots the French seems soles have spread out. Otservation on Broadway on a windy day will display two common sense slices to one Prench heel, whereas a mellium style or compremise between the two extremes alorns the feet of the great majority. On Fifth avenue and from Thirty-third street to Fiftieth, where the daughters of wealth and usury most appear, the extreme type of common

The President Eats Much Brain Food, From the Washington Critic

"The President could not be called an epiare and does not care a great deal for fancy dishes outd Hugo Zeiman, the President's chef, "but this table for those of his family or guests who prefer them. He rarely touches them himself. He is a great lover of fish, and on his excursions down, the river extracarrely institution, and so it is."

He Only Followed Our Chinese Model, From the Easton Post.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Some curious quesdons are put to the Civil Service Commissioners, but one of the most remarkable propositions they have yet received came from an Ohio man a few days ago. He actually offered to bribe the commission to give him a place by the magnificent offer of \$25. His name was round y stricken from the list of eligibles as a penalty for his moral obtuseness.

Repeal the Internal Revenue Tax. From the Norristown Herald.

Whether there shall be an extra session of Congress or not, it is to be hoped that the repeal of inernal revenue taxation will be among the first acts of the new Congress. The country is anxious to have the last remnant of war taxes wiped out, now that the necessity for their retention no longer exists.

Don't Put It Too Mildly. From the Pioneer Prest. THE SUN rhapsodizes over a contemplated leit of Chief Justice Fuller to the pine-clad hids of his

native State, Maine, and adds that when pausing amid

the solemn shades of Pattagumpus he will "be as full of Indeed, he will be Fuller. He Wears the Gray. From the Bullimore Sun.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, who was 81 years ld last week, was seen in a New Orleans street car Fr day clad in a suit of Confederate gray, apparently in the enjoy ment of excellent health.

Plain Truth in Few Words, From the Divid Observer.

Governor Hill's veto of the Coon Compulsory Education bill is one of the best acts of his administraion. The bill should never have been passed. Johnstown Voted Dry.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The wrecked city went iry by two votes, the vote being 445 to 443.

A Colored Girl Who Led Her Class. From the Southwest Sentinel. Mary Pisher, a colored girl, is valedictorian

of the graduating class of the Atchison High school Send in Your Cordwood and Potatoes !

From the Boston Herald. Now is the time to subscribe!

From the Richmond Disputch.

Always in Bloom,

From the Triesto Sunday Journal.

I see a deal of discussion newadays about a national flawer for America, Some choose this some than the former from the same than the former from the former fast distinctively American and indigenous to every state in the Union

From the Montgomery Advertise

Florida's topographical appearance is exactly like that of a pixel. The remarcia and of the state would represent the muzzle appalachions the trigger. Fernandina the haumer, and all south Florida the handle of the weapon, Ameration to Alabama west of the Chattaboockee liver would cut off the muzzle and a good part of the tarrel. Some Other Day. First Robber-I've found the dress the lady of the bouse does her shouping in. I suppose her purse

is in the pocket.
Second Robber-Then we'll have to take the dress with us We can hunt for the pocket when we have a whole day to spure.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. Who will Succeed Secretary of State Cook

and State Engineer Bogart ! ALBANY, June 19 .- A Secretary of State, a Comptroller, an Attorney-General, a Treasurer, and an Engineer and Surveyor are the State officials to be elected next fail. Secretary of State Cook has served two terms and is in poor health. He does not wish for a renomination. It is likely that Senator Jacob A. Cantor of the Tenth district will be nominated by the Democrats to succeed Mr. Cook. Senator Cantor entered the Assembly in 1885. He served three years and then went to the Senate. He was the Democratic candidate for President pro tem, and the Democratic leader. This is the first time for years that the New York Democrats will go to a State Convention and ask for a nomination for a State office. Comptroller Womple is serving his first term. and, according to the party usage, will be re-

nominated. Attorney-General Tabor is also serving his first term, and will also be renominated. State Treasurer Fitzgerald has served two terms, and wishes to retire. Deputy Treasurer Danforth is a candidate for the Democratic

Mr. John Cornet, State Engineer and Surveyor, is the only one of the five who comes from New York city. This is his first term, and he will be renominated if he will accept. The practice of his profession is worth more to him than the salary of his office, and it is doubtful that he will want a renomination.

Patti's Favorite Song, "Maggie Judah," From the Pall Mall Gasette.

There lived in the year 1860 in Spanish Town, Jamaica, West indies, a colored woman named Maggie Judah. She was what was called a Jew bastard—that is, a cross between a Jew and a brown woman. She was then about 35 years old rather stout with good Jowish features. She sold ginger beer and cakes, she was evidently not a "Casar's wife." About that time there lived a deverblack boy, Alexander Archpole by name, a gentleman's groom, who among other accom-plishments had a very good voice. One evening Mr. Alexander Archpole went, to Maggie Judah's cake stail, and, in the presence of an admiring audience, in a loud voice serenaded the said lady by singing "Margie Judah." Nies Judah, not at all complimented, took tegal proceedings against Mr. Archpole, and the case was tried in the police court before the Hon. Richard Hill. since dead, the well known naturalist and friend of the late Mr P. Gosso, Archpole's defence was that the song was a popular one, which was commonly sung about the streets. Miss Judah's lawyer, however, was not to be humbugged. He contended that the song was not a decent one, and that it referred to Maggie Judah in a way derogatory to her character. The Magistrate thereupon requested Mr. Archpule to sing the song for his guidanes. Mr. Archpole then went un into the witness tox, and in a clear, musical voice sang " Maggie Judah." Of course the whole Court House was con-vulsed, and it was some time before order was restored. This, however, did not help Mr. Archpole, who was fined ten shillings and costs, or twenty days in the district prison. The tine was paid, and Mr. Alexander Archpole lived for several years after, and although he did not again serenade Maggio Judah, he nevertheless used to sing the song to his horses while rubbing them down. Maggie Judah has since passed away, but there are many people who still recollect her, and the song which caused so much amusement in the Spanish Town police court.

Col. Olcott is making a tour in Japan lecturing on Esoteric Suddhism. He has been well received by the Buildhist priesthood, and is advising the people to maintain the principles of the Buddhist faith, and not to change for western doctrines of any kind Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, our Southern author, re-

cently gave a recitation at a soirce at the house of the Hon, T. P. O Connor. There were many public men and Americans present. Mr. Page recited "Uncle Gabe's White Folks," and was very, warmly received.

The great authority on orchids, Prof. Gustave Reich-enbach, has lort to the Imperial Museum in Vienna his famous herbarium and collection, on the strict condition that the preserved orchids and drawings of orchids shall be sealed up and not exhibited for twenty-five years. The reason given for this is "in order to prevent the inev rebidists vastly more laborious than necessary. A "Unide to the Churches of London " shows that the

number of metropolitan churches have increased be-tween 1881 and 1889 from 1828 to 1,016. Altar vestments are now the rule in 59 churches as against 37 in 1883. altar lights in 110 as against 64 in 1886, and the "eastward position "in 366 as against 364 in 1883. In the same period the number of churches in which the com-munon is celebrated in the evening has decreased

The turningk of the Duke of Portland, who, if he retired now, would almost certainly head the winning owners of the scason, appears more phenomenal when it is conplered that he formed his stud for very little money The foundation of it was St. Simon, Atlanta, and Mowerina. He bought St. Simon for £1,000, who won every race he started and has earned quite £3,000 a year since his retirement to the stud, and will doubtless increase it. Atlanta cost £1,000, and she became the dam of Ayrshire, the winner of last year's Derby. Mowerina cost £1,200, won nearly a dozen races, and then became the dam of Donovan, the winner of this year's berby and of more money than has ever been credited to any other horse. Of the great money stakes the Duke has won the Kempton £10,000 and the Newmarket 17 . 00, and expects to win the Sandown £10,000 and the Mauchesier £12.000.

The value in Paris of French and other pictures is shown by the prices paid at the sale of the Dreyfus collection on May 20. Troyon led all others. The following sums were obtained for pictures M. Berne-Bellecour. Les Tirailleurs de la Seine au Combat de la Maimaison, le 24 Oct. 1470, 25,480 francs; Mile. R. Bonbeur, Famille de Cerfs, 16,000 francs; M. Benjamin Constant, L'Empereur du Maroc, 14,500 francs; Corot, Paysage des Environs de Ville d'Avray, 12,000 francs; Les Bouleaux, 14,100 francs; ourtiet, Le Retour du Marche, 5,000 france; Detaille, Bonaparte en Egypte, 31,500 franca, Diaz. La Partie de Boules, 10,500 francs; Les Trois Petites-Filles, 5,200 francs; M. Heilbuth, Bagatelle, 11,500 francs; M. H. Levy, Herodiade, 9,120 francs; M. Meissonler, Jeune Homme Linant 50,000 france, De Neuville, Une Surprise aux Environs de Metz, 1870, 13,500 franca; Pettenkofen, Le Marche Hongrois, 16,000 franca; Les Amoureux, 12,000 franca; Leopold Robert, Pifferari devant la Madone, 11,000 francs; T. Rosseau, Paysage du Berry, 48,900 francs; C. Troyon, Le Paysage du Bac, 100,000 francs; La Route du Marche, 62,000 francs; Páturage, 28,000 francs; Relais de Chiena. 10.500 francs; Pecheurs de Crevettes, 2,220 france Vauter, La Noce Aleacienne, 40,000 francs, M. Vibert Le Depart des Maries, Espagne, 45,500 francs; La Serenade, 12,500 francs; La Fête de la Madone, 12,000 france. Moine queitlant des Radis, 5,200 france: Murillo ite Rose de Lima, 2,100 franca, Eubena, La Coiere d'Achille, 6 000 francs: La Mort d'Achille, 6,000 francs; Ruyainel, Paysage, 8,000 francs. The idea prevailing before the Franco-Prussian war

that the effect of artillery fire on the ranks of the enemy was moral rather than actual is conclusively wiped out by the account of two actions found in the recent work by the great authority on this arm. Prince Kraft Hohenone. Although Prussin gave the Austrana a tremer done licking in 1860, she recognized the fact that the Austrian batteries were far superior to here and immediately set to work to improve them, with the following result in 1730 as described by Prince Kraft: "I could never have believed that the instruction given in time of peace would have borne such excellent fruit in spite of the excuement of action. Standing behind the Captain of a battery, I heard him quietly give the order: "Against infantry in front 1,000 paces, from the right flank, ready! Fire one gun! Then he waited, hobbing his field glass to his eye, until the enemy approached the point of which the guns were laid, and gave the order, Rapid firing from the right flank! Then there was a bellish sight, for the advancing enemy disappeared from view in the clouds of smoke which the shells threw up as they burst and thre their way through the ranks. After one or two minutes the attacking enemy came out on one side of the smoke. It had passed the point on which the guns were laid, and, in spite of terrible lear approached with undernable bravery. Then the Cap-On one occasion a lady called and presented thin gave the command. Cease Sring: Life paces-one gun-cease fring. And when the guns were now laid he oried. At 1,000 paces, from the right fank, rapid Sring. The effect was brilliant horrible, overwheiming. No attack could have resisted it." Again, we have the effect of the German guns at St. Privation when the head of the French column became value over the hill our trial abots reached it at a range of 1,000 paces and my thirty guns opened a rapid tire The citemy's infantry was caveloped in the thick smoke which the shells made as they burst. But after a very short time we saw the red trousers of the masses which were approaching us appear through the cloud. I stopped the fire. A trial shot was fired at 1,700 pacer range; this was to show us the point up to which we should let them advance before reopening the rapid fire. We did the same for the ranges of 1,500, 1,300, 1.100, and 000 pages. In spite of the horrible devasta-tion which the shells caused in their ranks, these brave troops continued to advance, but at 000 pages the effect of our fire was too deadly for them; they turned round and fled; we horied shells after them as long as we could see them. Here was an infantry attack which was re-pulsed purely and simply by the fire of artiflery. The proposition is also laid down that a line of artiflery cannot be broken by a frontal attack by infantry. The effect of abraphell reaches out to 3,000 yards, and from 1,000 to 1,000 yards the effect of artiflery is absolutely PINE RIDGE AND ROSERUD.

The Stoux Commission Working Hard for

Votes and Getting Them, WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The Commission now visiting the Great Sloux Reservation has reversed the order of solicitation adopted by its predecessor of last year. Capt. Pratt's Commission began its labors at Standing Rock. finally passed by way of Chamberlain over to Lower Brule. By that time it had become convinced of the hopelessness of its task, and, instead of visiting the other three agencies. turned back to consult with Secretary Vilas then at his home in Madison, and thence procoeded to Washington, But Gon, Crook's Commission began at Rosebud agency, then went to Pine Ridge, and will take Chevenne River for its third canvass. finishing at the other three agencies. This difference is worth noticing in its bear-

ings on the remaining work of the present Commission. One ground for beginning last year at Standing Rock was that in 1882 an agreement, something like the one now proposed for purchasing half the reservation, had received more votes there than at any other agency. Besides, the agent there, Major McLaughlin, was the oldest in the service, and was considered to be the most influ-

Major McLaughlin, was the oldest in the service, and was considered to be the most influential of the six mgents on the reservation. But after laboring several weeks at Standing Rock the Commissioners only got twenty-two signatures out of a total of 1,009 voters, reckoning the form adult males, in the act of Congross, as they were instructed to do, to include males over 18 years of age. At Crow Creek they did much better, getting 120 out of a total of 282, while at Lower Brule they achieved a real triumph, getting 244 out of a possible 306.

But the act of Congross under which they were appointed called for the consent of "at least three-fourths of the adult male Indians, as required by the tweefth article of the treaty between the United States and said Indians, concluded April 29, 1868." They had obtained this proportion at Lower Brule; but taking the three agencies together they had got only 186 out of 1,637, or about one-ninth. No wonder that they were thoroughly discouraged especially when trustworthy information, as their report says. "represented the state of affairs at Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge to be as bad as at Standing Rock."

If we compare these results with what have just been obtained by Gen. Crook's Commission at Rosebud and Tine Ridge, the ground for hope of a bester general result will be clear. These two agencies are the largest on the reservation. Together they boll more then half the vote. The number of people now on the reservation is about 23,000, and the agreement of males above 11 years of age is 4,676, and that of males above 12 years as a second of 1,500 afready spoken of. But the news in the roune of the Hou. W. F. Cody, need not be reckoned. The Rosebud agency alone had a total of 1,500 afready spoken of. But the news indicates that the Commissioner obtained at 1,500 afready spoken of. But the news indicates that the Commissioner obtained at Rosebud between 1,800 and there is a separation in the returns of the voting of those above 21 years of age and those between 18 a

ecured. At Pine Ridge the voting is still going on. There the preliminary debate has indicated At line Ridge the voting is still going on. There the proliminary debate has indicated much mere opposition than at Rosebuch but the number of favorable signatures is already in the hundreds, and the Cheyenne band are also going through the electioneering process. Of course the vote at Lower Brule may be expected to be nearly unanimous in favor of the plan after last year's indications, and that at Crow Creek should be very strong. At Standing lock there should be very strong. At Standing lock there should be a great gain. It is still too early to make any trediction upon the result as a whole, but the great reliance is that the terms which this year's Commissioners are empowered to offer are far more liberal than those of last year. empowered to offe those of last year.

THE STREETS OF NEIT YORK.

The Great Difficulty in the Way of a Satis-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article on "The Asphalt Pavement of the Future" is timely in view of the fact that, under a recent statute, the Commissioners of Public Works will have the power to repave many of our streets needing new pavementsand which of them do not?

My object in writing was not so much to agree with your conclusion as to the need of a clean, noiseless road surface in some of our streets, as it was to agitate the question how to prevent the constant tearing up when laid. The most certain method would be not only ery radical, but very expensive as well, and, if put into operation, might cause confusion and litigation. This method would remove the network of water, gas, sewer, electrical, and other prices and wire from the street to and under the sidewalks, necessitating thereby a single system for each side. It would, of course, interfere with the vacits of the buildings extending

fere with the vanits of the buildings extending beyond the stoop and house lines, for which the houseowners have paid the city a license fee, and would necessarily meet with their op-position. In view of these considerations we may regard such a plan as not feasible. But when we recollect that during the past year there were 27,238 openings "made to re-pair all mains other than Croten water, and pair all mains other than Croton water, and make repairs and contentions for gas, steam, water, sewer, electric lights, and subways, and that 71.47 miles of gas mains were laid and trenches opened for subways and other electrical appliances, we must admit that a public necessity exists for some plan to be devised and put into operation which will prevent these frequent openings of the readway, It might be obviated to some extent by locating the various pipes and wires already laid and by providing the place where new pipes or wires should be laid, and making access to them say by covering them with corrugated plates of iron or other material.

But whatever the riam may be, it is worthy of the most serious consideration by the Commissioners of Public Works and of our citizens. In my opinion, a discussion of the best

of the most serious consideration by the Com-missioners of Public Works and of our citi-zens. In my orinion, a discussion of the best method of overcoming the difficulty would not be unworthy of the columns of The Sun, which bines for all. Shines for all. H New York, June 18.

A Man With Brains Speaks Out,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read over and over the subjoined extract from the Hartford Times, with the comment you have profixed in the title:

IT HAS NO PRESONAL GREDGES AND IT ALWAYS TRALS THE

From the Bartford Times. The Sex is a spicually paper in many respects. Its worst fault, politically, is its tendency to gratify per-

sonal grudges at any cost, and also to kick right out of the traces, every time, and just at the very time when Permit me, as a constant and daily reader of

THE SUN to add my sincere encouragement to your able and conscientious laters. It is wonderful to see daily your accurate analysis of the Democratic mind. Notwithstanding the snaris and barks of

many, you consistently reflect the secret thoughts and wishes of the great body of Democrats. You are all right. Keep on! R. New York, June 19. Now Brother Jones his razzer hones

And swears in goose-flesh-raising tones

That he will spill the blood of little. And the Hobber Tariff smite and kill; So stand from under ere peals the thunder And falls the lightning to blast and tear. For Brother Jones is loaded for bear. Aha, Brother Jones! Hot words and fast from his lips have passed In molton streams, and the world's aghast;

So flerce and grum with his fer-fun-funa, He's sworn to knock Hill into kingdom come; He loads his shooter and blows his tooter. And bellows definice into the mr. For Brother Jones is loaded for bear, Aha, Brother Jones! His wind doth blow a sound of woe.

For he says that poor New York must go: 'Tis his beheat that the flyless West should be made the Democratic nest, Hatching free trade chickens to raise the dickens. And feeding 'em on flandoodle fare;

For Brother Jones is loaded for bear. Aba, Brother Jones!

Yet Jones is mild and meek as a child. And he'll soon be uneasy at getting riled; In '92 he will shout Hurroot If Hill's put up, and help pull him through; He'll work like fury in old Missouri, Against the Republicans flereely he'll flare; Brother Jones then will be loaded for bear. Huzza, Brother Jonesi

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Here is a story that is told by one of our esteemed fellow citizens. When I sat down to breakfast in Del-monico's I noticed at the other side of the table a queerlooking, gaunt-faced old man, who did not seem at ease in his suit of New York clothes. After a time I made a friendly approach to him by offering him a small cour tesy at the table, accompanied by a few words. He did not understand English, but I found that he spoke French in a curious way. We struck up acquaintance, and before our coffee, pots were empty we were on conidential terms, which seemed to give him great pleasure. He was a stranger in New York, to which be had just come, and did not know anybody in the city. He graw so riendly that after reakfast he invited in to accompany him to a room which he had taken the pre-vious day. He there told me that he was a Calmock in the Russian service, and that during a leave of alisence he had come to New York, which he had been anxious to see. I noticed a pair of Turkish tronsers hanging on the wall, and beside them a curved short aword of pe-culiar form, and destitute of the regulation hat or handle. As I looked at it he said. 'Take it down, draw named. As a money at it messaid, Take it down, or aw out the scimetar, and you it find a thumb ring by which it can be used. I did as he directed, found the ring spoken of, grasped the weapon, and began to handle it While doing so I bent it, and I noticed that, instead of springing tack when the pressure was taken of, it returned gradually to its proper form. It had evidently been forged from an untold number of steel rings welded together like the old Pamasca blades. When asked about it he told a curious tale. 'One day,' he said, 'forty years ago, when I was in the Caucasus under Vorougoff, a cloud of Circassian cavalry under Schamyl auddenly came upon us lu a para. A Circassian with a drawn scimetar galloped toward me, and I raised my sword to guard my head, but he cut is in twain by a single stroke as he would have cut a carrot. At that moment his brain was pierced by one of our Calmuck bullets, and I sprang from my horse to get his semmetar. Next morning Schamyl sent a messenger to our camp to ask Gen. Veroncoff for the body of his brother, who had been killed in the previous day's which, however, could not be found. That is it. It had been an heirloom in the family of Schamyl the Mohammedan prophet, was said to be seven or eight bundred years old, and had probably been made in the Caucasu out of Damascus steel."

It is a half-open secret that there is considerable frio on left over between the managers of the civic parade that was a part of the centennial ceremonies. and the managers of the other parts of the show. The civic parade managers are so sure that their efforts were not appreciated and that their success will be slighted by the other fellows, that they do not propose to trust their fame in the hands of the committee that has charge of the work of preparing a general history of the centennial celebration, but will get up and publish their own story of the civic parade.

The account in a letter to Monday's Sun of the swarm ing of butterflies in the yard of a Brooklyn resident can be supplemented largely by persons living in the Hedford district. On Thursday night of last week a cigar store at Monroe street and Tompkins avenue was the centre of attraction for fully fifty if not more of these moths The bright light in the window had altracted one or two store caught them and put them inside the glass. Here their presence and fluttering soon acted as a magnet for others of their kind, who were shortly heating against the outer pane by dozens. Nearly all were very large and beautifully marked. Ready hands easily caught many of them, and shortly the window seemed alive with the gorgeous creatures. Everybody commented on the strangeness of the occurrence, the variety and quantity of the winged insects being new to all the spectators.

Gen. John C. Fremont may be seen on Broadway nowadays. It was thirty-three years ago, when he was 44 years old, that he stood as the first Republican can il-date for President of the United States, his wife, Jessie. being as romantic a figure in the campaign as he himsolf was. Gen. Fremont bears his years well, and en-joys info with Jessie on his ranch in California. His figure is yet straight, and his movement spry. He has not forgotten his old home up in Ninth street, where the Wide Awakes awoke the echoes in the olden times.

We have given the news of the election of eleven clergymen of various creeds as honorary members of the Harlem Club, which has four bowling alleys, besides card rooms, in its grand new quarters on Lenox avenue One of these dergymen, the Rev. Mr. Bitting, has now boldly announced that the only thing needed to assure Harlem's prosperity is a base ball ground. Brother litt ting can behold some the work in the sporting line, on Saturday of this week, by attending the annual spring games of the Young Men's Christian Association on the banks of the Harlem River.

It is known that a large proportion of the Italians who come to this city do not take out their first papers of naturalization at the time they are legally authorized to do so. Many of them fall to procure their papers of citizenship for many years, and consequently fail to enjoy the great American right of voting. There are several wards of the city in which the Italians could make a powerful show on election day if they were all entitled to vote. They do themselves wrong by neglecting their political duties when they come to this

On Sundays the Harlem River is now more popular as a resort for boating clubs than it ever was in any past year, and the display of gigs shells and barges there from morning till night is surprising to behold. A re-

markable degree of good order is preserved. Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, who has been chosen Vice President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been a medical professor in this city for nearly half a century, and is now 20 years of age. As a les turer, he has always been regarded with the highest favor by the students of this college, which is now the est equipped institution of its kind in the United States Dr. Markoe has Greciau features, and, when addressing his classes, is very precise in his ways and language.

Many of our citizens are surprised by the figures in Statistics. He says that without counting the better class of flats, we have now 22,320 tenements in which 1,100,000 people live. The most densely populated region of the city covered almost wholly with tens-menta, lies cast of Broadway and south of Foorteenth treet. The remarkable pages of Dr. Tracy's report are those in which he gives figures to show the lowness of

the death rate in the tenement quarters. Judge Cowing is one of the direct looking men on the ench in this city, and he is always very careful of his frees and appearance in court. He is about 50 years of ige, but looks ten years younger.

When the Massachusetts rille team was seen aboard the steamer bound for Europe yesterday, there seemed to be no doubt that it would win the championship of the world in the coming contest with the crack shots of England. Every member of the team is a man of stal wart frame, steady arm, clear eye, experienced fingers, and knowing expression. Let it be hoped that they may hoist the Stars and Stripes over the field of victory

Tom Nast, the caricaturist, who is back in town after He is a Bavarian by birth, and has seen about half century of life. He may again enter the lecture field. with colored crayons.

Those who would like to see a real old fashioned country fair ought to take a trip out to Mincola, where an affair of that kind was opened yesterday. What a country for flowers and fruits is that in which the American people are so happy as to live!

To night's banquet of the Twilight Club is to be the last of the regular banquets for the season. The ques-tion for debate is, "In what way do you get rest and recreation " and the members will try to enlighten each other on this interesting subject, so that all of them may enjoy dog days either in town or claewhere.

Dr. Young, the Deputy Realth Commissioner of Brook lyn, speaks of the continuance of the rapid growth of that city. He says that, according to the estimate made by the Health Board. Brooklyn now has a copulation of \$25,000, and that, consequently, it must take rank

among the most populous cities in the United States And what a noble city it is that has been planted along side the metropolis of New York There will be a good list of American delegates at the International Congress of Deaf Mutes in Paris next month. The Associated Deaf Mutes of this city have raised funds to send to it two teachers in the lessifiction for the Instruction of the Deaf and Damis

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the advocate of women's are June ward howe, the arcosactor rights is well known to be a hely of productons cearning. Once upon a time, when a reporter attempted to interview her in this city and promptly asked from the was familiar with the phenomenous of schopen-hauerism.) The reporter was secret with a fit of coughing, and soop fied from her presente.

There were some nover fratures at the annual com-There were some novel reatures at the annual com-mencement of transmar school et, in Harism. The pu-pils gave evidence of their training, and Hustrations of their skill in expense, woodwork, modelling, awaing, bread making, cookery. Ac. and the visitors were sur-prised by the day ay of skill in these industries by the

Dian't Want to Look Pleasant.

outhful workers.

From 149.
Photographer—My dear sir, can't you assume there shang countenance and throw off heat jaces. lous! V. V. Heighton—Take me as I am I need a vecation this summer and these pictures are for distribution among my parishioners.

It Spotled the Line. From the Epoch.

Mrs. Peterson - That suite ide of fartner Brows is certainly one of the most inexplorable things. I suppose the Brown look on terror bearing and the sew clock on terror base of the new clocks him to be but house had con of a time of the new clocks him to be far housel with and yet giver new clocks of the to but him to be the paid to be the said.